

"White Slaves of the Parlor,"

"Manners That Women Like Best."

"Who Is My Neighbor?"

In the American Woman's Home Journal Easter Number

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## BOND ISSUE BOGY HAUNTS MCKINLEY.

Vast Appropriations Disturb the Administration.

DINGLEY BILL'S DEFICIT.

Treasury Experts Look for But a Small Increase in Revenue.

LEADERS ARE TERRIFIED.

They Know Well That a Republican Loan Will Mean the Death of Their Party.

MISTAKES IN TARIFF FIGURES.

Wool Schedule, for Instance, Under the McKinley Law Only Produced One-Half What Chairman Dingley Says.

Washington, April 6.—The new Administration has already been forced to seriously consider the probable necessity of a bond issue before it retires from office. It is threatened with an aggregate shortage in revenues at the end of its first fiscal year of over \$158,000,000 if the Dingley bill becomes a law, and all suspended appropriations, past and present, are made available.

On July 1, the beginning of the fiscal year of 1898, the total amount of available cash in the Treasury, over and above the gold reserve, will be, it is estimated, \$111,400,000. The appropriations for the fiscal year 1898 made by the Fifty-fourth Congress, including the four appropriation bills which failed to become laws, but which will be re-enacted during the present session, are \$496,718,500.25, not including \$50,000,000 for the continuous appropriations.

During the last fiscal year the total revenues of the Government were \$397,900,000, excluding the postal revenues. Chairman Dingley estimates that his bill will increase this amount the first year, which will be the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1897, \$70,000,000. This would make the estimated total revenues of the Government, excluding the postal, for the coming fiscal year \$467,900,000, or \$28,518,500.25 short of the amount required to meet the appropriations.

Behind its Accounts.

But the Government has not been maintaining its expenditures on prior appropriations, and at the beginning of the fiscal year was behind on this account \$16,180,422.25. During the previous fiscal year it reduced the unexpended balance, \$31,705,056.83, and during the present year it will not reduce this balance to any greater extent. So the new fiscal year will begin with the Government back in prior appropriations, it is estimated, \$84,475,425.00, a sum which will come within \$27,000,000 of wiping out the available cash in the Treasury. This sum added to the threatened deficiency of revenue will make for the McKinley Administration at the end of its first fiscal year a shortage of \$118,233,855.25 in case the Dingley bill should increase the revenues the seventy millions its author claims for it.

But this shortage, which is enormous and far greater than any which occurred during the Cleveland Administration, will be still further increased by the failure of the Dingley bill to meet the expectations of its author. The Treasury experts have already figured out that the bill will not come up to the estimates. The most conservative of them say that the measure will not increase the revenues the first year \$25,000,000, let alone reaching the \$70,000,000 mark placed by Mr. Dingley. This means that the estimated shortage must be swelled by the difference between Mr. Dingley's estimate and the estimate of the Treasury experts, and that makes a grand shortage of \$148,233,855.25. This would leave the Treasury in this condition on July 1, 1898: Excess of appropriations, \$158,233,855.25; deficit in Treasury, \$111,400,000; deficit, \$46,833,855.25.

Means More Silver or Bonds.

That would mean no available cash in the Treasury, the gold reserve nearly half gone, the coinage of the silver seigniorage or a bond issue.

This state of affairs has been terrifying the Republican leaders ever since the election last Fall. They have been more concerned ever since President McKinley has taken charge of the Government. They won the battle in the Middle West largely on the fact that the Cleveland Administration issued bonds in the time of peace. They are most anxious to avoid the same calamity. They appreciate the fact that had it not been for Mr. Cleveland's bond issues there would at the present time be a more bankrupt Treasury than there was in 1861 when Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated.

Experts Oppose Dingley.

The most skilled experts in the employ of the Government have been busy for the past two weeks analyzing the Dingley bill. To-day they are satisfied that the measure is what the McKinley bill purported to be, an act to reduce the revenues. Mr. Dingley's estimates have been found woefully inaccurate. They have found, for instance, in the wool schedule a queer condition of affairs. Mr. Dingley estimates that his bill on this schedule alone will produce a revenue of \$17,528,000. The experts, however, who have found, in round numbers, \$8,000,000 in any one year. During the last year of the existence of the tariff on wool, the highest rates ever levied on wool were in force, and when the largest importations that ever came into the country arrived, the revenue obtained was only \$8,467,225. This is less than half the amount Mr. Dingley estimates his wool schedule will produce.

## ARBITRATION IS URGED.

The Duke of Westminster, James Bryce and Others Give Their Views to the Journal.

They Believe That the Anglo-American Treaty Should Be Passed by the United States Senate Without Mutilation.

James Bryce Would Deplore the Treaty's Loss.



London, April 6.  
To W. R. Hearst:  
The more we valued the arbitration treaty the more should we deplore its destruction. It offers in its full and original breadth an unequalled opportunity of establishing permanent friendship between the two great kindred peoples that lead civilization. Its loss would be a calamity to them and to the world.  
JAMES BRYCE, LL. D.

Duke of Westminster an Earnest Advocate.



London, April 6.  
To W. R. Hearst:  
I sincerely hope the treaty in its integrity may be passed as the commencement of an era of peace and an example for all nations.  
WESTMINSTER.

By Julian Ralph.  
(Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.)

LONDON, April 6.—I recently sent notes to several distinguished men asking them to give the Journal their views on the Anglo-American arbitration treaty and the proposed Senate amendments. The general wish is expressed in the replies that the treaty should be adopted as it was originally drawn.

The Duke of Westminster, from whom I received a reply, declares that he sincerely hopes "the treaty in its integrity may be passed." The Duke believes that the adoption of the treaty would be "the commencement of an era of peace and an example for all nations."

Professor James Bryce, as is well known, is one of the strongest advocates of international arbitration in Great Britain. He says the treaty offers in its full and original breadth, "an unequalled opportunity of establishing permanent friendship between the two great kindred peoples that lead civilization."

The loss of the treaty, Professor Bryce asserts emphatically, would be a calamity to the people of the United States and Great Britain.

Mr. Cramer, the well-known member of the British Parliament, corrects an error which prevails among many American Senators. It is the people—the masses—of Great Britain who demand the arbitration treaty.

People of Great Britain for the Treaty.

Mr Cramer's letter follows:

London, April 6.

As so many Senators appear to entertain the belief that it is among the governmental classes of this country that the strong desire exists for the treaty of arbitration, I wish to state that the history of the initiative movement will counteract that erroneous impression, and prove that the efforts on behalf of a treaty originated with the people, and have been supported by the people, and that our statesmen, who for years were either hostile or cold and indifferent, have only fallen into line with the people in the eleventh hour.

W. RANDAL CRAMER, M. P.

Lincoln's Inn Fields, W. C.

Original Treaty Should Be Passed.

J. Frederick Green, Secretary of the International Arbitration and Peace Association, writes as follows:

London, April 6, 1897.

With regard to your question as to the arbitration treaty, I do not quite see what the British Parliament can do. The matter will rest with the Cabinet, practically with Lord Salisbury. The case is different here from what it is in America, Parliament not having control over the making of treaties. It can, of course, express an opinion, but that is practically certain to coincide with the views of the government of the day, as it will be sure to have a majority at its command.

Personally, I think it would be better that the treaty should be rejected rather than adopted in a mutilated form. The American people could then show what I believe to be true, that a large majority are in favor of the treaty in its original form, with the result that at no distant date it would be ratified.

I should think it very likely that Lord Salisbury would not accept the treaty in a mutilated shape. In any case, it seems to me that action is much more called for in America than in this country, where the treaty has been almost universally praised. Yours truly,

J. FREDERICK GREEN,  
Secretary of the International Arbitration and Peace Association,  
40 Outer Temple, Strand.

All these figures will soon be before the Senate Finance Committee, and that body will scheme to see how the evil days can be averted. The committee already knows that a bond issue stares the party in the face, and that such an issue means death to the party and to protection.

## WEALTHY GIRL THE COLLEGE PILFERER

Smith Graduate Confesses She Took Former Mates' Property.

MUST HAVE THE MONEY.

That Is the Only Excuse That She Is Able to Give for Her Strange Actions.

COMPLETELY BROKEN DOWN NOW

She Is Locked Up in the Northampton County Jail and It Is Understood, She Will Throw Herself on the Court's Mercy.

Northampton, Mass., April 6.—Miss Caroline Belle Nealley, who was graduated from Smith College last June is the mysterious person who has been robbing students' rooms in the college for the past month. She was captured here to-day, has confessed her crime and is now in the county jail. The entire community is shocked to learn that a former student is the culprit, and President Seelye is greatly disturbed over what he terms the "terrible affair."

Miss Nealley is an orphan whose home is in Dover, N. H., where her guardian, an uncle, now lives. She has plenty of money in her own right and had only to ask her guardian for it.

Since her graduation she has been in Boston, but her occupation there is not known and the police will not give her address. She cannot explain her strange propensity except to say that she had an overpowering desire for money, and thought that the easiest way to get it was by stealing from former college mates, who, she knew, had money, which they left around in their rooms.

Her First Visit's Result.

Her first visit to Northampton was made on March 2, and she secured about \$100 from the rooms of several students, as well as from houses on Elm street. St. Patrick's Day was the date of her second trip, and on March 30 she came up again, each time securing in the neighborhood of \$50. To-day she made her fourth, and, as it proved, her last trip, and had stolen nothing when the police caught her.

She had visited the Dewey and Dickinson houses on the campus, but was baffled by meeting several girls who noticed her strange actions and reported her. She was followed in her tour of several houses near the campus on Belmont avenue and Green street and was met by the Chief of Police as she was walking toward the city. It seems that in each of her trips she has left Boston before 5 o'clock, and returned to Boston on the afternoon train.

Miss Nealley is a very pretty, capable young woman, and had a splendid record in college. She is tall and slender, has dark eyes and hair, an attractive, though not a pretty face, and dresses well. Her spirit is completely broken under the trying ordeal of to-day's rigid examination, at a part of which she was present. She is a liar. After examining several witnesses and hearing the girl's story, Chief Maynard swore out a complaint against her and she was taken to the County Jail. She will have a hearing Thursday and will be bound over to the Grand Jury.

Her guardian has been sent for, and she will undoubtedly be bailed out and taken to her home until the time for her trial. It is understood that she will plead guilty and throw herself on the mercy of the Court and accept the consequences.

TUG RESCUES A GIRL.

She Had Dropped Over the Side of a Ferry Boat—Disclaimed Suicidal Intention.

While the ferryboat South Brooklyn, on her way from the Battery to Thirty-ninth street, was southwest of Governor's island on her 5 o'clock trip last evening, a passenger noticed that a young woman, tidily dressed and well appearing, who had been standing near the forward rail on the starboard side, had fallen overboard. A shout, "Woman overboard!" warned Captain James Gontches, who was in the pilot house, and he stopped the boat.

In the meantime a deckhand on the tugboat Greenville, commanded by Captain Walter B. Hyatt, saw the woman struggling in the water, and in a few moments the tug was run alongside of her and she was taken aboard. She was removed to the police station at Pier A, where she said she was Celia Gallagher, twenty-seven years old, and that she was a domestic, but was out of work and had no home. She talked wildly at times, and the police say that several times she repeated: "Oh, why did I do this injury to him?"

She was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital, but refused there to make any statement. Although her clothing was well worn, it was neat. The police stated last night that they had learned that several passengers saw the young woman falling, the calling and apparently jump over deliberately. When asked if she had tried suicide, she said she had not, but had fallen while dizzy.

CLEVELAND ISN'T DINING.

Declines an Invitation on the Ground That He Is Not Settled in His New Home.

Comptroller Albert B. Carlton, ex-City Attorney Frank Bergen and H. Hayward Isham, formerly president of the New Jersey State Agricultural Society, went from Elizabeth, N. J., to Princeton yesterday to tender ex-President Cleveland an invitation to attend the complimentary dinner to be given at Princeton next Saturday night at the Town and Country Club to Chief Justice William J. Magie, of the Supreme Court.

The ex-President informed the committee that he was not accepting any such invitations at present. He excused himself on the ground that he was not thoroughly settled in his new home and therefore could not attend any dinners.

Washington Woman Gets Cranston's Newburg, N. Y., April 6.—Cranston's Hotel to-day became the property of Mrs. Sarah J. Bradley, of Washington, D. C. She purchased the property last November at Sheriff's sale in this city, but failed to comply with the terms of the sale. The hotel was again advertised to be sold at Sheriff's sale to-day. Before the sale arrived for the second sale, arrangements were made by which the deed of property was given to Mrs. Bradley.

## STARVED ALONE WITH HER DEAD.

Crazed Wife Crouched for Two Days by Her Husband's Body.

OH! HE-WAS-SO-PROUD.

This One Phrase, Which Told the Awful Story, Was All She Could Say When Found.

HE HAD STARVED TO DEATH.

And It Is Not Believed That the Widow of Edward Campbell, Once a Well-to-Do Horse Owner, Can Survive.

For two days Charlotte Campbell kept vigil in a dark room by the body of her husband, who had died of starvation.

When the police broke into the Campbell cottage, at No. 1776 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, last night, they found her huddled there with her head in her hands, and hardly a rag over her. On the bed lay the body of Leonard Campbell, his glazed eyes staring at the ceiling.

It was difficult to arouse the woman from her stupor, but when at length she raised her head she said hoarsely:

"He was so proud! So proud!"

Leonard Campbell's body—it was little more than a skeleton—was taken to the Morgue, and Charlotte Campbell was carried to St. Mary's Hospital. They asked her for some account of the way her husband had come to die, but all she would say was:

"We was so proud! He was so proud!"

She will die. The doctors are sure of that. No woman could live, they say, who had been through such an experience. Her mind has gone, quite, and she will doubtless continue her parrot-like murmur until death relieves her of the recollection of her husband's pride.

It was partly from the neighbors and partly from a son of the starving couple that the story was learned. Leonard Campbell, sixty-five years old, could not bear to accept food from strangers. They would willingly have fed him, but the mere suggestion of it made him furious. His wife was not so proud as he. When she found contributions from the tables of her neighbors in her home, she would make haste to conceal the bread or meat, or whatever it happened to be. When the old man's back was turned she would devour it secretly. That was why he died some days before she was ready to die, although he was much stronger than his wife to start with.

So proud was Leonard Campbell, indeed, that he would not even accept the help of his own son. His boy, Benjamin, who is sixteen years old, earns \$3 a week, and for nearly a year the family of three made shift to live on his wages. During that period the boy shared with his mother the occasional scanty bounty of their pitying neighbors. But the disease of pride was

## DYER FOR RHODE ISLAND.

Prediction Made That He Will Be Chosen Governor at To-Day's Election.

Providence, R. I., April 6.—The annual election of State officers of Rhode Island will be held to-morrow, and to-night there seems to be no doubt that the election of the full Republican ticket is assured.

It is predicted that the total vote to-morrow will not exceed 45,000 as against more than 50,000 a year ago. At that time Governor Lippitt had a plurality of more than 11,000. It is thought General Dyer's figures will not be as large as that.

The full Republican ticket is as follows: For Governor, General Elisha Dyer, of Providence; Lieutenant-Governor, Abram J. Foshier, of Woonsocket; Secretary of State, Charles P. Bennett, of Providence; Attorney-General, Willard B. Tanner, of Providence; General Treasurer, Samuel Clark, of Providence; State Auditor, Daniel T. Church, of Tiverton; Lieutenant-Governor, Fayette Bartlett, of Burrville; Secretary of State, Miles A. McNamie, of Providence; Attorney-General, George T. Brown, of Providence; General Treasurer, Edmund Walker, of Kingston.

## OPPOSE ELLSWORTH BILL.

Photo-Engravers Show How Its Passage Would Work Injury to Arts and Trades.

Photo-Engravers' Union No. 1 has started a vigorous campaign against the Ellsworth Anti-Caricature bill and George W. Dunn, its delegate, submitted a statement containing a protest against the bill to the miscellaneous section of the Central Labor Union last evening. The statement which has been sent to 1,400 trades unions throughout this State, was unanimously endorsed by the section. Among other things, it says:

"Out of the total photo-engraving trade done in the State of New York at least 60 per cent. consists in reproductions of portraits or of drawings or photographs containing portraits. To obtain consent to publish a majority of such portraits be-

## Result Gratifying---W. J. Bryan.

To W. R. Hearst, New York:

Washington, April 6.—The result in Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit and other cities in the West is very gratifying. Democratic gains in one or two cities might be explained by local conditions, but such great gains indicate a radical change in public sentiment since November.

It is impossible to say how the future conduct of the Republican party will impress the country, but it is evident that thus far Republican success has been a disappointment.

The Republican party is evidently in the minority at this time, and whether the party will profit by the rebuke administered or excite greater indignation remains to be seen.

W. J. BRYAN.

fore public interest in them has abated is obviously unappreciable. The passage of the Ellsworth bill would make illegal the publication of about 60 per cent. of our product. The enforcement of the law would destroy that proportion of our business. It goes on to show that there is a large public demand for the class of illustrations which the law would destroy. The increased output of publications, he says, has



## A DEMOCRATIC RISE IN THE OHIO.

The feature of the election was the strength shown by Harlan. He ran second to Harrison, and, although an independent with no organization behind him, he secured more votes than the regular Republican candidate, Judge Nathaniel Sears.

Source of Harlan's Votes.

One thing that helped Harlan greatly was that Sears was looked upon as being the nominee of the Republican machine, which has grown unpopular in the ranks of the local Republican party. Harlan secured a heavy vote from men who would have voted for the regular Republican nominee had it not been that they wished to express their opinion of the machine. He drew some votes from the Democratic party, but not many, the main part of his strength coming from the Republican voters.

The vote of Harlan was largely from the Germans, and came from both parties. He was the nominee of the gold Democrats, although he went before the people on a business men's platform. The Democrats had an excellent organization, their campaign was handled well and as the Republican ranks are hopelessly split the result was never in much doubt, although Harlan, Sears and Hering all claimed that they could not be beaten.

The leaders of the Republican machine

supplied work to thousands of artists, writers, photographers, photo-engravers, electrotypers, compositors, pressmen, distributors, papermakers, bookmakers, mailers, clerks and others.

It admits that there have been a few abuses in the use of illustrations, but that is no reason why thousands of honest workmen and hundreds of honest publications should be sacrificed. It concludes with a request for every organization to send to the members of Assembly in its district a request to vote against the bill.

In speaking on the subject Mr. Dunn said that the passage of the bill would affect other trades. Among these are the copper, zinc and chemical trades, besides the trades enumerated in the statement.

HIS PLAY HORSE STUMBED.

Thus Little Emil Strobel Was Fatally Hurt in Chambers Street.

While Emil Strobel, a white-haired little chap of eleven years, was in play, riding the back of a comrade in Chambers street, near Park row, last evening, the latter stumbled and both fell to the ground.

Emil's head struck the edge of the sidewalk sharply and the blood gushed from an ugly wound back of the right ear. He was carried to his home on the top floor at No. 4 Chambers street, and the wound was dressed, but very shortly afterward the boy became unconscious. An ambulance was called. He died soon after reaching the Hudson Street Hospital.